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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1875.

### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Gen. Megrovejo was made Commander In-Chief of the Carlist forces. Sixty-eight per-cons were killed and 35 wounded by a dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven. ..... Ministers Buffet and De Meaux withdrew their names as candidates for the French Senate; seven Legitimista were elected by the aid of the Republicans. - The Peruvian Government was embarrassed financially.

DOMESTIC .- Mr. Glover of St. Louis declined the appointment as special counsel in the whisky cases, and Col. James O. Broadhead accepted it. === The Democrats in Congress claim that Speaker Kerr stands first in succession to the Presidency in case of a vacancy. \_\_\_ Dr. Hough of Lowville, N. Y., has been appointed by the Bureau of Education to write a pamphlet on constitutional provisions on education. - The Centennial exhibit of Egypt is expocted to be here soon. ==== The steamship King Richard, from Baltimore, ran aground below that city, and a condenser head blew out; no loss of life.

CITY AND SUBBRBAN.-Carl Schurz disclaimed any connection with any attacks on the President, and gave his views on the message. === M. D. Conway lectured on "Ancient Fable and English Folk-lore, and on "Oriental Religions." —— The Assembly Committee on Crime took testimony in regard to the management of Blackwell's Island, == The Senate Committee investigated the Croton Aqueduct Department, - Dr. Charles Dunham of New-Brunswick, N. J., was drowned; it is not known whether he was murdered or committed suicide. - Gold, 11412, 11412. 114% Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the

close, 87410 cents. THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts rain. - In this city, yesterday, the day was cool and generally clear : thermometer, 36°, 42°, 33°.

It is a pleasant fact that several citizens of Philadelphia have agreed to pay the expenses of the excursion to that city of members of Congress. This will remove the chief objection to the excursion, and is a fresh instance of the public spirit in which Philadelphians are pushing forward Centennial matters.

The claim of the Democrats that the Speaker now stands first in the line of Presidential succession, because the Senate has no regularly elected President, this session, will hardly hold water. If the Senate, however, should persist in the folly of keeping Mr. Ferry in the chair of Henry Wilson, everybody will wish success to the advocates of the new theory.

In looking after the rights and wrongs of "infant acrobats" the Society for the Prevention of Cracity to Children is doing good service. In the Prince Leo case a proper person has been found to adopt the boy, while the man who treated him ernelly has been held for assault. Simultaneously with this case, another has been pushed rapidly, and the Cincinnati agency of the Society has promptly found and rescued the abused child. Quick work like this would have been almost impossible to private effort.

Mr. Conway's lecture on dragons contains a broad review of a class of myths found throughout the early literature of widely separated nations. The similarity of the dragons believed in by different races of men is quite remarkable; but the theory that all these quaint creatures were simply representations of foes and dangers, starts the question as to how it happened that in so many cases men should have hit upon forms so nearly alike. In his lecture upon Oriental religions Mr. Conway brings to bear the wealth of his own acquaintance with the subject, and points out that they contain much thought of value beneath the crust of superstition.

If Bishop Haven expected by his recent extraordinary performance in Boston to commit the Methodist Church to the Third Term scheme, he must by this time be lementing his ignorance of the popular temper. The letters and dispatches which we print this morning, indicate that

renominate the President. The exuber- represents the views of the best men in the ant reminder of one of our correspondents, that he was not appointed to his presont dignity in the church in order that he of the worst inflationist blatherskite in their might usurp the work of political nominating conventions.

Some idea of the ferment into which the public mind has been plunged by the revival of the School question in its various phases may be gathered from the correspondence on the subject which we publish this morning. The more fully the views of all classes are expressed, the clearer it becomes that the only safety for a Common School system rests in standing just where we are,-on the one hand forbidding any sectarian appropriations, and on the other avoiding by all means the effort to drag the question into national polities. The moment we pass from the present settlement, an agreement upon any practical basis seems to become impossible. It is a most dangerous subject for the people to permit demagogues to be fooling

Our Philadelphia correspondence shows that the revival efforts of Messrs. Moody and Sankey are awakening great interest in that city. Exceedingly unfavorable weather has not interfered with the size of the audiences so much as at first reported; on fair days the crowds have been immense. The interest, too, is growing. Special facilities afforded by the railroads bring many people from a distance on excursion trains, and there has also been a marked increase in the number of those who attend the inquiry meetings. It is an admirable feature of the present revival that it is almost wholly free from the excesses which characterized most of the previous ones, while the work effected is none the less real, and is more likely to be permanent.

It seems almost incredible that any traveler should have placed in his baggage a quantity of dynamite such as that which has killed so many persons at Bremerhaven. But familiarity with dangerous things breeds an unwise contempt for them. Some months ago a lecture on this class of explosives was delivered at Hoboken, illustrated by experiments. Just before the lecturer stepped on the platform, an anxious committeeman approached him and whispered that no package had arrived, and perhaps something else might be substituted for the proposed experiments. "It is all "right," smilingly replied the lecturer; "I have "the nitro-glycerine and all the other things "with me, in my pockets." The committeeman immediately took a seat among the audience instead of on the platform.

A careful examination of all the circumstances of ex-Senator Henderson's removal from the management of the whisky cases only strengthens our conviction that the President committed an unfortunate error when he allowed his resentment to carry him to the length of interfering with the administration of justice in a case where his own private secretary was on trial. But there is no reason whatever to assert that in so doing Gen. Grant was actuated by any desire to suppress the truth. We certainly have always given him hearty praise for his zealous support of the Secretary of the Treasury in the prosecution of these cases, and we do not believe that any thing will occur to make us retract that commendation. The appointment which he has just sauctioned of Mr. Henderson's successor is an indication that the vigor of the war is not to be relaxed. Mr. Henderson's familiarity with the cases will of course be missed; but there seems reason to hope that there will be no lack of energy and skill in the new man-

the Senate and the acting Vice-President of the United States. We are all glad on every account that Gen. Grant is a hale and robust man. But every one is mortal, and it cannot be depied that no man ought to be Vice-President for a moment who is not fit to be President. If the Republican members of the Senate have any sincerity in their own speeches and pledges they cannot regard Mr. Ferry as a fit person for high public trust. He is the worst inflationist in the Senate, one of the worst in the country; probably the most ignorant and prejudiced man in publie life in relation to important financial principles; only to be ranked with Allen and Kelley and Trevellick in his utter contempt of the lessons of science and experience. He is also unteachable. While every member of both parties who is capable of learning anything has modified his views in the direction of honest currency during the past year, Mr. Ferry has adhered to his own chaotic fancies. He has made a public statement of his attitude, in which, while he objects to being called an inflationist, he shows that he does not know what inflation or contraction means. He is so ignorant of finance and so content with his ignorance that he thinks his position is defined by the use of a few loose phrases, such as that the National banks ought to be abolished, and that there ought to be money enough for the wants of the people. This is the man whom the Republican Senate has selected to preside over them during this most important session. They can free themselves of this incubus, and correct the accidental error of last session, by electing another presiding officer. It requires no impeachment and no conflictfive minutes would accomplish the whole matter. But we are informed that they decline to do anything on the plea that it would be an

infringement of "Senatorial courtesy," It is impossible to conceive of a more ridiculous frivolity than this. The Republican party has just come out of a sharp contest which threatened its very existence. It won the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania simply by the lucky accident that the Democrats adopted the ruinous follies of which Mr. Ferry is a representative, and drove all sensible and thinking people into the support of their opponents. The Republicans claimed and received the votes and the influence of intelligent people on the ground that they were upholding the National honor and credit in those States against the attacks of furious demagogues, who if successful would disgrace and ruin the country. The magnitude of this advantage appeared to be appreciated by every one. The President makes much of it in his message. It is the prime question now before the public. The Republicans seem anxious to retain their position, and the Democrats-all of them who are sane-seem equally anxious to dislodge them from it.

In this state of things the two Houses of Congress come together. The Democrats, con- of whisky thief McDonald as Supervisor trolling the House of Representatives, choose of Internal Revenue. He does not believe the from among three candidates for the Speaker- President can get a third term, and if the there are about as many influential Methodists | ship-all of whom are avowedly hard money | managing politicians have any sense he thinks

Bishop should lay to heart the party on the subject of national honesty and solvency. The Republican majority of the Senate sit contentedly down under the presidency body, on the ground that to displace him would be a violation of Senatorial courtesy.

This childishness is an illustration of the disadvantage which results from a body of men of deficient moral tone becoming too well acquainted. The Senate is so small that all the members know each other personally, and forget their duties to the public in thinking of their obligations to each other. If, for instance, a notoriously bad man secured the support of his own Senators for a special office in his State, no Senator of his party would vote against his confirmation. If the best man in the State were nominated, instead of this rogue, he could not be confirmed if his two Senators opposed it. The President has nominally the appointing power, but by the courtesy of the Senate, the two Senators from any State, when they agree, have an absolute veto on all nominations in their State. Of course there are limits to this courtesy. All members' jobs are sacred to each other, but in matters of honor or conscience they are not inclined to give any one much freedom. The courtesy of the Senate was sadly in the vocative when Charles Sumner was degraded from his chairmanship of Foreign Affairs and Carl Schurz was deprived of his place on the Committee on Education. It is possible that a higher sense of duty came here into play. Mr. Tennyson says "Obedi-"ence is the courtesy due to kings," and the Senators may have been, after all, too courteons to disobey orders. If this be the case, what could Gen. Grant do better than to send Gen. Babcock (or whoever does duty, during his temporary absence, on business, in St. Louis,) down to the Senate and tell the gentlemen there to turn their absurd President out of the chair? This would be in the strict line of recent precedents, and would save the sensitive courtesy of the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT AND CURA. The statement of the opinions of the President and his Cabinet on the Cuban question, which we publish this morning, is made, as our careful and well-informed correspondent remarks, on high authority. Undoubtedly it gives the most complete and accurate view of friends. Novels and poems have been written the situation obtainable until we are put in possession of the official correspondence. It confirms what we have often said during the course of the recent Spanish excitement as to the character of Mr. Cushing's negotiations at Madrid. They have been uniformly friendly, and it would appear from the most recent outgivings of our State Department that they have even been marked by a sort of cordiality for which we were hardly prepared in that quarter. The Government of King Alfonso is ready to go to great lengths in meeting our demands, and to make the most reckless promises with every indication of a sincere desire to keep them. Whatever modifications we are disposed to insist upon in the existing treaty we shall probably obtain, and there seems to be no great difficulty in getting reasonable assurances of fair treatment for our citizens in Cuba and some redress for past injuries.

Nevertheless the Spanish "ultimatum," we are told, is not entirely satisfactory. The Madrid Ministry has presented two alternative propositions, either one of which would remove many of the causes of dissatisfaction now existing in this country, although they do not quite accord with Gen. Grant's ideas. As our one great "cause of dissatisfaction," accordtilities, and the one great object of our President favors the autonomy of Cuba under a Spanish protectorate, and possibly a confederation of the Spanish American colonies. This is perhaps the solution which he meditates proposing in his special message during the present session of Congress; and we free to say that we see no way out the Cuban trouble so just to all the parties in interest. It would save the honor of the sensitive Spaniard; it would give the patriots of Cuba the substantral freedom for which they have been struggling so long and gallantly, and it would guard the interests of the United States in the West Indian waters. But we have no reason so far to believe that Spain is ready to agree to it, and whatever the President means to propose, it is evident that he has been preparing for an angry if not a menacing answer. The spirit of his message was one of dictation rather than friendly advice, and the great question now is whether, if Spain continues unable to propose a satisfactory plan, he intends to enforce a plan of his own.

GEN SCHERZ ON CURRENT QUESTIONS. The President said (or is reported by his friends as saying) that Gen. Schurz was engaged in a conspiracy to wrest the whisky exposures to his, the President's, injury. Gen. Schurz says that he believes the President personally clear of any complicity with the Whisky Ring, that he has always said so, but that Gen. Grant has given his confidence to a set of men who turn out to be great rascals, and seems determined not to withdraw that confidence until they are actually convicted and sent to the penitentiary. On the whole, Gen. Schurz's opinion seems calmer, better tempered, and more just toward an opponent than the President's.

On other points, the interview with Gen. Schurz, printed in other columns this morning, possesses striking interest. The General has not always been reckoned a warm political admirer of ex-Speaker Blaine, but he declares explicitly in favor of Mr. Blaine's constitutional amendment. At the same time he thinks the effort to revive the soon to see all the Joyces and McDonalds in a blaze of excitement against the Pope, while keeping a sharp eye out for every chance to steal all the money they can lay their hands on. He brings up a curious reminiscence of the Santo Domingo scheme. He told the President then, it seems, that the annexation of Santo Domingo would largely strengthen the power of Catholicism and igporance in this country, and he seems to regret - that fear of Catholicism and ignorance did not then greatly affect the President's political course. Another curious reminiscence is a reference to the old letter signed by himself, the present United States District-Attorney in St. Louis, and others, protesting against the original appointment

ready to repudiate their Bishop as to men-the one who most clearly and strongly that he cannot even get a third nomination. He does not believe there is any chance of

war about the Cuban question. Altogether, the ex-Senator's views are sensible and sagacious. He betrays so little personal resentment, and has so clear an insight into the political situation, that his emphatic contradiction of the story that he means to take up his permanent residence here and go into New-York politics, will be to many a source of regret.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

The loss of the Deutschland will be followed in England by the usual long-drawn-out uproar of inquest, angry denunciation of the unknown somebody or something who was to blame, the careful avoidance of investigation as to who this guilty party was, and the final merciful silence as to the whole matter, until another ocean massacre wakens public indignation again to go through the same role. The loss of the Northfleet and the Schiller, with all the clamor and vituperation that followed, did not produce a single lasting result. There is no reason to-day why another vessel may not go down in a crowded English roadway, without help or signal from ship or shore; no security to the public that ships will be seaworthy or captains capable; no legal redress if, as in the present instance, a stranded vessel may lie for hours breaking to pieces in full sight of the people on shore and passing ships, who are unable to help her for the want of a lifeboat. Nor is this because the people of England are either inhuman or indifferent to the frightful loss of life by ocean disasters. The life-saving service may be said to have originated there. The National Lifeboat Institution has surrounded the island with a cordon of stations, built and supported at an expense of £4,000 annually. "It is one of the first of English social duties," writes Lewis, "to hight our headlands for the safe return of the sailor, and to man the shore with life-"boats in case of his shipwreek." In fact there is no subject which has perhaps roused so much enthusiasm as this among the phlegmatic English; it is a common practice for men of wealth to devise a legacy to the Institution, or for women who have lost a dear friend to build a memorial lifeboat and dedicate it to the memory of the departed, as here we offer a painted window. The lifeboat, too, is an object of romantic pathos with our English about it: and when one wears out it is solemnly burned and a tablet creeted to its memory, with the names of the wrecks to which it brought aid. How then did it happen that a vessel went

down in reach of the shore, and neither boat nor light nor telegraph to aid it? Harwich is on the worst bit of coast in England, with the exception of that of Norfolk. From Sheerness to Dungeness the map of the Wreck Register is black with records of past disasters. It is in the most populous part of the country too. within an hour or two of London. Yet there was no boat, nor any preparation for shipwreck. The Times may well say the facts, if unexplained, disgrace the English name. The facts are easy of explanation. The National Lifeboat Institution is a private undertaking. not like our life-saving service, under Government and legal control and held to strict accountability to the public. It is a matter of enthusiasm and of emotion, when it ought to be downright business. In our stations a watch is kept up night and day, from November 15 to April 15. In England, a reward of seven shillings is paid to any one bringing information of a wreck. Here, the stations are kept open and in perfect order during the Winter: they are connected, too, by telegraph with ing to the message, is the continuance of hos- each other. On the English coast, they are in charge of coxswains, paid \$40 diplomacy now is to insure the conclu- a year, and an assistant, paid \$10. sion of peace, we may safely infer There are honorary committees of residents THE COURTESY OF THE SENATE. that these propositions look toward the about each station, too, who exercise a general termination of the war, and there will be great supervision in case of shipwreck. Admirable Mr. Ferry is to remain the presiding officer of curiosity to know what they are like. The as honorary committees and voluntary deeds for hard, steady work. The coxswains are paid the beggarly sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents whenever they risk their lives to go out to a sinking ship. In the case of the Dentschland neither the hope of this reward nor motives of humanity apparently tempted them. A trained paid corps of men are always to be relied on in battle, fire, or shipwreck when volunteers shirk risk, not because of the wages they shall receive, but of

the discipline and sense of responsibility. We offer these facts in explanation of this terrible disaster, which has brought disgrace not on English humanity but English management. Let them make their National Lifeboat Institution a drilled organization under Government control, and they will be less likely in the future to have such mussacres as that of Monday last.

BORROWED DIVIDENDS. The present is not a propitious time for the

more glaring and adventurous varieties of frauds. The prospectus of a balloon line to Saturn, or even of a tunnel to Iceland, would hardly attract either the skilled talent of Wall-st. or the innocent gamblers outside, however it might be advertised in serious newspapers or placarded upon dead walls. Among the results of the bard times which are easiest to bear are this disinclination of small investors to put their money into wildgoose schemes, and the consequent shyness of operators in putting them on the market. But there is another species of swindling for which the present dull time affords an especial temptation. We refer to the dishonest practice followed by certain corporations of declaring dividends which they have not carned. So few corporations, comparatively speaking, are earning more than their interest and their expenses, that it is a sort of distraction to be able to pay dividends, and a board of directors, in doubt as to the propriety of declaring a dividend, might easily be induced to vote for it through this feeling of innocent pride. But in the vast majority of cases where uncarned dividends are de-No Popery cry a political trick, and expects clared, the motives which govern the men who do it are by no means so venial. They are simply dishonest, and the act is clearly fraudulent. It is done for two or three reasons, all equally unavowable.

Sometimes the dividend itself is the object. Where the directors are large stockholders the two or three per cent brings in no inconsiderable sum to their private pouches. But what is of infinitely more importance, the usual result of such a declaration is an immediate advance in the price of the stock, by means of which the bolders are able to unload upon the ignorant and enterprising public. The issuing of bonds, the creation of floating debt, and the various forms of kite-flying to which managers resort when they propose to pay dividends which have not been earned, are all channels of dishonest gain to the small inside rings of operators by which so many corporations are governed. These devices have been practiced so long that they have attained a certain

rather as "questionable irregularities" than as downright swindling. The declaration of a dividend, when none has been carned, is not a mere trick of trade. It is a fraud at common law, and any one who is swindled by this means into the purchase of worthless stocks has the right to bring an action against those who have been guilty of the fraud. If a few dozen people would bring such suits, and lay open in a court of justice the proceedings of as many rotten boards, it would be of great advantage to the public, and would open the eyes not only of speculators but of those respectable and dull corporation figure-heads who know nothing of the doings of their sharper associates, and whose names are used merely as decoys for the unwary.

It would be a good thing just now to bring such suits. At the present time hundreds of boards are consulting whether they shall frankly declare that their companies have earned nothing this year, or shall cook their accounts so as to justify a dividend. A large number of others are not discussing the matter at all. They are busy devising ways and means of concealing their true condition and of hoodwinking the public by a false balance sheet. A strong expression of public opinion now would induce those who are reasonably honest to face the truth, and may convince the other kind that nothing is to be gained by a division of juggled gains.

Mr. R. H. Cheever has addressed a letter to the Sunday papers denying many of the statements of Mr. Henry Clews, but we notice nothing in his communication of public interest except a remark that he is searching for "certain documents," and if he finds them that they may be given to the public. We hope Mr. Cheever may find them. There are some curious facts in the tripartite covenant between Clews & Co., and Cheever & Co., and the United States Government, which ought to be cleared up. Possibly the "documents" may even throw light upon the mysterious "James Van Buren."

We have before called attention to the operations of that model charity known as the Children's Aid Society, at once the largest and most offective organization of the kind in the city. Its great success in the past not only entitles it to the most liberal support of our citizens of all classes and religious denominations, but gives it a right to demand additional assistance when hard Winters and unexpected complications make appeals necessary. It puts forth such an appeal now. It ought to be heartily responded to.

Before Mr. John Y. Foster made the peculiar denial of his letter about the secret anti-Catholic society, Gen. Grant's membership in it, and his desire that Mr. Blaine should join it, a good many thought the letter so remarkable as to doubt its authenticity. The denial, however, has convinced everybody that it is genuine.

#### PERSONAL

Gen. Spinner writes from Florida that he is

excellent health and spirits.

Mrs. Leslie Stephen, Thackeray's youngest daughter, died on Nov. 28, at the age of 35.

The Count of Paris has been elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Ex-Queen Isabella gave a banquet in Paris ecently, on the 18th anniversary of King Alphonso's irthday.

Mr. Julius Sheldon of Manchester, England, making an exact copy of Shakespeare's house at Strat-ord-on-Avon for exhibition at our Centennial.

Garibaldi has written the following letter to the Christian League in aid of the Christians in Turkey 'In 1828 I was at Porto Olivieri, in the Island of Mity lene, the auctout Losbos, in which the houses are surrounded with olive gardens, the entire island being covered with them. Having landed, I asked the christian peasants why the olives lay upon the ground and were not gathered. The peasantry answered me that the Pasha would not pay as much for them as would cover the cost of doing so, and consequently it was better to leave them ungathered. This will give an idea of what the Turkish Government is, and I shall be with you heartly in mixing the Christians who desire to free themseives from such an intotorable yoke." unded with olive gardens, the entire island being cov-

Fresh details of the painful death of Shelley have been received by Mr. W. M. Rossetti from the daughter of a friend, who writes as follows from Rome : "A little while ago there died at Spezia an old sellor, who, in his last confessions to the priest (whom he told as honorary committees and voluntary deeds of humanity are, the are not to be relied on that ran down the boat containing Shelley and Williams, which was done under the impression that the rich minord Byron' was on board, with lots of money. They did not intend to sink the boat, but to board her and murder Byron. She sank, he said, as soon as she was struct. This account was sent to my friends, the K — s, by a person they are intimate with, and who hyes at spenia, and I believe knows the priest."

A Rome correspondent of a Paris paper gives this gossip about the Pope: "His Holiness, who is a great smuff taker, wears out five cassocks a year; each cassock costs twenty pounds. His red cope costs about thirty-two pounds; it lasts him about a twelve-month. thirty-two pounds; it leats him about a twelve-month. His alk stockings, which are made by a Belgian house, cost four pounds a pair. His shoes vary in price, according to the nature of the embreddered cross on them; one pair is decorated with crosses of brilliants, worth four thousand pounds. The Pope's old clothes are engely sought after by devotees, who keep them as religious relies, and many are the faithful who write to him to beg the gift of an old slipper or pecket-handkerchief; but the Holy Father, as a rule, leaves the matter in the hands of his valet, who naturally makes fine pickings."

Miss Kate Field says in a recent London letter to The Courier-Journal: "There are even grounds for believing that Church and Drama may one day em brace. An American clergyman told me lately that he was sure he'd be an actor in the other world, he loved the stage so passionately, notwithstanding that he had never dared to be seen in a theater until he came to Europe. Sie Charles Young, recently appointed one of the International Copyright Commissioners, combines the occupation of novelist, drammist, and Secretary to the English Church Union, relleving the bitter by amateur acting. I expect to five to see the day when clergymen will be writing drammite criticisms for the daily papers, and advising their congregations what plays to avoid. Then, I think, there will be an end to opera bouffe. Amen."

A correspondent of The Boston Journal relates an anocdote of the late Vice-President Wilson, which occurred in April, 1861. The Baltic, which left New-York City one Sunday in April, loaded to the gunwales with soldiers, arrived at Norfolk on the night the Navy-Yard was burned. While lying in the river, a boat approached the steamer with a solitary man in the stern. He hailed the steamer and climbed up the side. He was He hailed the steamer and climbed up the side. He was Henry Wison, who, armed with a gan, had been reconnotiering alone. The correspondent continues: "Wilson was all cuthustusm. He was the only man on board who seemed to realize the situation. The struggle had began, he said, that would end the slave power in America. It would be long and terrible, but triumphant for liberty. As the flottillis, consisting of a dezen or more ships, sailed up toward Annapolis, Mr. Wilson was delighted that New York so promptly and enthusiastically responded to the calls made upon her to defend the capital. Looking proudly around at the little squadron sailing up the bay, he came to me and said: 'isn't this splendid: I'd give a fortune, if I had it, to have this seene painted. It will live in history, and be carried down to the latest generations.'

### POLITICAL NOTES.

The friends of the Hon. Cassius M. Clay are said to be trying to secure for him the Democratic nomi-

Gen. Banks feels confident of the rise of a people's party which will overthrow both of the old parties. He doesn't say when the job will be accom-plished.

There seems to be little doubt now but that the Mississippi Legislature will impeach both Gov. Ames and Liout. Gov. Davis. The case against the latter is thought to be much the stronger.

Ohio newspapers of all parties vouch for Mr. John Q. Smith, the new Indian Commissioner, as a man of the most undoubted integrity. They say he is always a partiann but never dishonest.

Senator Hamlin evidently longs for private life. He is reported by The Washington Star to bave said law increasing postage rates shall not be repealed by the aid of his voic, and that at the proper time he proposes to defend the law on the floor of the Senate.

If Bishop Haven likes notoriety he must be the happiest man in America to-day. It is difficult to telf whether the Methodist or the Administration journals are the most provoked with him. The third-term advecates, however, are in a state of mind bordering on desperation. The ardent Bishop has seriously endangered their project by giving it so strong a sectarian aspect, and has pulled the third-term spook from its grave at a

sanction in business circles, and are regarded most inopportune moment, since that reappearance gives most inopportune moment, since that reappearance was a color to the suspicion that the President's message was a direct bid for a renomination. There are a great many excellent people in the country who would have been able to reconcile themselves to sincet any sflictive dispensation whereby Banop Haven's tongue should ave been tied for ever, rather than have had it was so loosely on that fatal day to Boston.

The political attitude of the South is undoubtedly given correctly by The New-Orleans Pronyune when it aways: "What the South needs just now is not a mere temporary, control in the conduct of national affairs, but relief from the oppressions which still weigh her down, and a chance to grow. She will do nothing, herefore, to shock the prejudices, to arouse the fears, or to excite the jealousies of North, East, or West. She seeks only to act with her friends and under their leader. ship. Leave us untrammeled in the control of our own separate State affairs by Federal interference, give us that legislation which is essential to the development of our material resources, and name your own President, Vice-President, and Speaker! Such is at present the political attitude of the South."

The sudden appearance of the Administration organ in this city, The Commercial Advertiser, as an advocate of the third-term project, has slarmed several Republican journals which have been inclined heretofore to scoff at the idea of such a scheme. The Albany Express says the "patriotic sentiment of America wil not consent to a violation of precedent and the unwritten law of the land by the renomination of President Grant. That nomination would sever the Republican party in twain, and lead to the nomination of two Republican tickets. It would give the Democracy a tre mendous advantage in the campaign, and would un-doubtedly insure the election of their candidates. It is just the movement which the Democracy want to have made; it is just the movement which the Republican party must checkmate." The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says The Commercial misrepresents public opin-Chronicle says The Commercial misrepresents public opinion when it represents it in favor of a third term, since "there is no politician of any prominence who publicly commits himself to a third-term policy, and it is about hittly repugnant to the popular sense." The Chronicle adds: "It is all nonsone to claim that any one man is the only guardian to whom the interests of the nation can be intrusted. When we reach such a point in the

The removal of Henderson from the charge of the whisky cases is recognized by the more frank of the Administration journals as a serious blunder. The Cincinnati Gazette puts it in this way : "The removal of the counsel who has mustered the history of this conspiracy, and who is familiar with the points of evidence, must unavoidably weaken the presecution of the remaining cases. We fear that a grave mistak- has been made, and that, through the President's intervention, the whisky ring has gained an advantage which will weaken and discourage the further prosecutions. It further appears by the President's remark on this affair that he has formed the theory that the prosceution of Avery was aimed at him. He probably means the connecting of Babcock with the conspiracy. This feeling would imply that the President is opposed to further outlons, holding them to be the work of combination against himself. In this we think he is mistalten, and that the only thing which could connect the President with the persons prosecuted would be his attempt to repress or weaken the prosecutions. The President is entirely secure against any entirely secure in the prosecutions of the prosecutions of the prosecutions of the prosecution of the secure of the secure of the secure of the secure of the gravest reflections." The Utica Herald takes a similar view of the case, and save the reason given is no justification of the step. It adds: "It is true that Henderson criticised the Administration. We have yet to learn that it is a penal offense so criticise the Administration. It is not wholly above criticism. As a mere matter of taste, we are free to admit that Henderson made a mistake, but he has done his duty, not as an employé of President Grant's, but as an employé of the Oovernment of the United States. The Administration will never suffer from any criticism that is unjust. And on that point is is hardly the party to judge in this emergency." is mistaken, and that the only thing which could

### MUSIO.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. The second Philharmonic Concert of the 34th season took place under Mr. Carl Bergmann's direction at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. It was much better than the first concert, but the andlenes was not large enough to fill more than half or two-thirds of the house—a fact of preity serious import when we consider that the weather was favorable and there were no musical attractions elsewhere. It is only a little while since people scrambled for admission to these concerts, and the size of the audience was limited only by the capacity of the Academy. The rapid falling off o public interest in the Society during the past two years is a circumstance which all the friends of art must deeply regret and which Mr. Bergmann and his associates ought to take into the most careful consideration. The Phil-harmonic Society is too valuable to be given up; its admirers and well-wishers are too many and too earnest to let it fail after a whole generation of work in which it has been the pioneer of our highest musical cuiture. But it is useless to conceal the fact that its course of late has been downward, and that some prompt and remedy we are confident will be found. The concert on Saturday was a very creditable one, and the orchesira was in better trim than usual. The number of the performers has been considerably reduced, the band consisting at this concert of about 72 players (13 first and 12 second violins, 8 Themas's Symphony orchestra. Perhaps its discipline is improved by the reduction, but now that it has surren-

cannot be overlooked. The programme on Saturday was as follows: 

dered the advantage it formerly had over its great rival

in the number of the strings its inferiority in technical

finish, homogeneousness, and vital power is more marked

than ever, and the necessity for hard labor at rehearsa

a great one. Spohr's symphony with always be admired for its gentle rhythmical melodies, its polished phrasing, the sweetness of its harmonization, and its skillful and agreeable scoring, but it is hardly strong enough, to mod ern taste, for the place of honor on a Philharmonic pro gramme. The work which the composer laid out for himself in this "characteristic symphony," as he calls is, was rather beyond his powers, and though he is perfectly at home in illustrating the milder portions of poem, we are conscious of failure whenever the sentiment of the text calls for anything like grandeur, -us for example in the introductory Largo and the military music of the third movement. The Allegro of the first movement (Sounds of awakening Nature) was very well played; so was the Screnade of the second movement with Mr. Bergner's violoncello solo. The Battle March was less successful. Schumanu's "Genoveva" overture called for no adverse criticism, and Liszt's "Préindes," if it lacked a little changence and refinement of expression was nevertheless effective, smooth, and correct, and the brass came out well in the finale.

We compliment the Philharmonic Society upon its

choice of Mr. Joseph White for solo artist, and Mr. White upon his admirable choice of pieces. He played the beautiful Mendelssohn Concerto to a charm, with a pure intonation, a refined and elegant touch, and great dignity of expression. The cadenza was a fine exhibition of virtuosity, and the Audante a noble specimen of emotional playing without undue sentimentality. In the great Claconna, however-which is one of the final tests of the violinist-he did still more to fix his high position as an artist. There were portions of it perhaps in which a more heroic style would have been acceptable, but no praise can be too warm for the precision, rhythmic regularity, and apparent case with which the great diffi culties of the piece were overcome. Mr. White was re-called again and again with enthusiasm, and gave for an encore a delightful performance of a fascinating Gavette

## THE ARION SOCIETY.

The second concert of the Arion Society vas given at the hall of the Club, in St. Mark's place, last evening, and the programme was devoted exclusively to the works of Frans Schubert. It would have been difficult to select any master whose compositions for male choruses exhibit more diversity of character, a more perfect adaptation to their purposes, and greater intrinsic beauty than Schubert's, and the selections last evening were made with excellent judge ment, and in such manner as to show Schubert in many of his moods, and those of the pleasantest. And with a composer of such wonderful productiveness, it is no cast task to select works, restricted to the limits of a single programme, which shall give any just conception of his many sided genius, even though it be only in one branch

The most remarkable selection of the whole was the great "Chorus of Spirits." There is scarcely another male chorus in existence which is its equal. It contains music of every sort, from the wildest and strongest to strains delicate as winds sighing through trees, yes all harmonized, controlled by the splendid gentus of the master. The accompaniment for a string quintet is a wonderful piece of work, and its function is more than merely to supplement the cherus. In strong con-